

INVENTORY

65708. HICORIA CATHAYENSIS (Sarg.) Chun. Juglandaceae. Hickory.

From Nanking, China. Seeds presented by W. Young Chun, Chinese Nurseries. Received February 25, 1926.

This is reported to be the only hickory found in China. As described by Sargent (*Plantae Wilsonianae*, vol. 3, p. 187), it is a tree 40 to 75 feet high, with a gray-barked trunk 1 to 2 feet in diameter and compound leaves about a foot long composed of five to seven pairs of narrowly oval leaflets, pale green above and rusty brown beneath. The thick-shelled nuts, about an inch long, are collected by the Chinese for sale; they are eaten as a sweetmeat, and a clear yellow oil is extracted from them for use in fancy pastry. The tough, strong wood is used for tool handles. The tree grows wild in the mountains of Chekiang, where the native name is Shan-gho-to.

For previous introduction see No. 43952.

65709. PYRUS CALLERYANA Decaisne. Malaceae. Pear.

From Nanking, China. Seeds presented by Prof. J. H. Reisner, College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking. Received February 25, 1926.

For trial as a stock for cultivated apple and pear varieties.

65710 to 65714. RUBUS spp. Rosa- ceae. Raspberry.

From St. Jean le Blanc, near Orleans, Loiret, France. Plants presented by Edmond Versin. Received March 4, 1926. Notes from Bunyard's Catalog of Fruit Trees, 1924-25.

65710. RUBUS sp.

Heytor.

65711. RUBUS sp.

Lloyd George. This variety is perpetual in habit and keeps a supply of fruit from the earliest season till late autumn. It is vigorous and productive and is in all respects a sterling novelty. Introduced by Mr. Kettle, violet specialist of Corfe Castle.

For previous introduction see No. 62337.

65712. RUBUS sp.

Park Lane. This is the most delicious of all raspberries, and although unexcelled for dessert use it is too soft for market culture. The fruit is round and the drupes large. Introduced by Mr. Pyne.

65710 to 65714—Continued.

65713. RUBUS sp.

Pyne's Royal. The enormous fruits are borne on short trusses, conical in shape, solid, and of good flavor; the canes are very stout and vigorous. This is in our opinion the largest raspberry in cultivation; it was raised by Mr. Pyne and first fruited in 1908. Introduced in 1913.

For previous introduction see No. 52491.

65714. RUBUS sp.

Red Cross. The very early fruits are large and of good flavor, and the canes stout and upright. This new and promising variety was raised by Mr. Pyne.

65715. CASTANEA HENRYI (Skan) Rehd. and Wils. Fagaceae.

From Nanking, China. Seeds presented by W. Young Chun, Chinese Nurseries. Received March 2, 1926.

A Chinese chestnut which, as described in *Plantae Wilsonianae* (vol. 3, p. 196), is a deciduous tree 25 to 90 feet tall, with oblong-lanceolate, long-acuminate leaves, green on both sides. The burs are either solitary or two or three in a bunch and contain usually but one nut.

For previous introduction see No. 65450.

65716. FICUS CARICA L. Moraceae.

Fig.

From Beirut, Syria. Cuttings purchased from Dr. A. E. Day, American University of Beirut. Received March 3, 1926.

Kazzi fig. From the district of the Murah, north of Batrun. This fig is said to be rather large, red inside and green without, and to ripen early. (Day.)

65717 to 65719.

From Richmond, Victoria, Australia. Seeds presented by F. H. Baker. Received February 27, 1926.

65717 and 65718. ACACIA spp. Mimosaceae.

65717. ACACIA DISCOLOR Willd.

A tall, unarmed shrub or small tree, native to southeastern Australia and Tasmania, which bears, in autumn, terminal and axillary clusters of yellow flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 62960.

It should be understood that the names of horticultural varieties of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received when introduced by the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, and, further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing in this inventory will be subject to change with a view to bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized horticultural nomenclature.

It is a well-known fact that botanical descriptions, both technical and economic, seldom mention the seeds at all and rarely describe them in such a way as to make possible identification from the seeds alone. Many of the unusual plants listed in these inventories are appearing in this country for the first time, and there are no seed samples or herbarium specimens with ripe seeds with which the new arrivals may be compared. The only identification possible is to see that the sample received resembles seeds of other species of the same genus or of related genera. The responsibility for the identifications therefore must necessarily often rest with the person sending the material. If there is any question regarding the correctness of the identification of any plant received from this office, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.